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NO. 38.

MISCELLANY.

From the New England Magazine.
COMMODORE TUCKER.

The only surviving Commodore of the Revolution, we believe, is Samuel Tucker, of Bremen, in the State of Maine; and the fortunes of this hardy and venerable veteran are a striking confirmation of our last remark. In his own section of the country, indeed, he is generally as he is honorably known. But who knows of his existence elsewhere, if we except a few aged individuals who were formerly his comrades? And yet the achievements of the gallant Commodore would fill a volume. We positively believe that more was done by and under him, toward the accomplishment of our national Independence, and still more of our naval reputation, than most people suppose to have done by the whole navy of the republic during the whole period of that war. The fact is well substantiated, for example, that he struck nearly eighty of the enemy's flags, and we have heard him mention the precise number of guns captured—it was something over five hundred.

There are more reasons than one, why the history of such a man should be preserved, and it is much to be regretted that, not only so little is known of it, but so little likely to be known. The memory of the Commodore is remarkable for his age—for he is now eighty-four—but this circumstance, however gratifying to himself, and pleasant to the friends who visit him, will be of small avail to the next generation. No eulogy has yet prevailed upon him to record or suffer to be recorded, for the public eye, the adventures of his early life. Of course, only such particulars can be furnished by others either consistently or conveniently, as are matters of general notoriety among his neighbors, and of usual remark in the conversation with which he is always ready to entertain strangers and guests.

He was a native of Marblehead, in this State; and was born on the first of November, 1747, O. S. His father and grandfather and we know not how many more of his ancestors, were brought up in a sea life. His brothers, two of them older, and two younger than himself, all engaged in the same favorite occupation of the family & of the place, & were all distinguished for activity, bravery and hardihood. Of the place, we say; for it is well known that the very first settlers of this ancient town—incorporated as early as 1649—engaged actively in the cod fishery, and were, carriers, to a great extent, for the residue of the province, if not for other sections of the country. The public estimate set upon the navigation of Marblehead, in 1728, may be inferred from a Legislative Act of the year, appropriating the large sum of one thousand three hundred and twenty eight pounds for repairs necessary to prevent the encroachments of the sea upon the harbor, on the south-west side of the Isthmus. It is hardly more than forty years, since a thousand pounds were raised by lotteries, under the same authority, for the same purpose. In 1766, there was between thirty and forty ships, brigs, snows and topsail schooners, employed by the people of Marblehead in the foreign trade. The population of the place and its province tax, at this period, were second only to those of Boston. And "as to its numbers and opulence"—we learn from an old sermon preached at the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Hubbard in 1781, it swarmed with inhabitants, was a pattern of industry, flourishing in trade, and abounded with wealth.

In this march of enterprise and bustle was Tucker educated, from his infancy, in the habits which were most popular among his numerous companions. He was born, it would seem, at a fortunate period for his morals; for the same ancient writer, who records without reservation that the Marblehead people, early in this century, "were generally a rude, swearing, drunken crew"—as many in such a place always are—adds that "as they increase in numbers they made improvements in social life, in virtue and good morals." Again, "by the middle of the century, were so much cultivated, as to be remarkable for their civilities, as especially for their hospitality to strangers. There were not only gentlemanlike families, and pious and well behaved people in the town, but the very fishermen rose superior to the rudeness of the former generations." Those who have had the pleasure of knowing Commodore Tucker at any period of his life, and especially such as have had occasion to avail themselves of his hospitality, will readily agree that the compliments here bestowed upon his fellow townsmen are confirmed and illustrated in himself. We have never met, elsewhere, with so striking a specimen of the frank, cordial, cheerful, soldierly manner of the old school. Of the particulars of his early life upon the seas, we have, unfortunately little definite

knowledge. It is known, however, that he commenced in boyhood the career which he has continued through the last three principal wars of the country; and that he has actually been in hard service about thirty years. At eleven he was placed on board a British frigate and here was probably the only opportunity which he ever enjoyed, of learning the higher technicalities of his profession. It was not long continued, but he used it to the best advantage.

Subsequently to the French war, which terminated formally in 1763, Tucker, who was then sixteen years of age, is understood to have engaged actively in the merchant service, and to have acquired already a good part of the reputation which he afterwards so brilliantly confirmed. The breaking out of the Revolutionary War gave a new scope to his patriotism and his energy—he entered into it with his whole soul; and, as we have already seen, his exertions were by no means unattended with success. It was not long, indeed before his name became a terror to the small craft of the enemy. Jones himself was not farther known nor more feared; and special expeditions were actually projected, and special instructions given, for the apprehension of this fearless and indefatigable Yankee Captain—this Robin Hood of the Ocean—every where present in attack, but no where visible or accessible in retreat or reprisal.

The opinion entertained of him by the best and wisest men in the country, at this time, may be conjectured from the tenor of certain Resolutions adopted by the continental Congress. In the Journal for 1777, we find it recorded, March 15, that the Marine Committee reported—"That there are several fine prize vessels in the State of Massachusetts Bay, very suitable for the service of the continent, and which may be fitted out at small expense, and that Capt. Daniel Waters and Capt. Samuel Tucker, who were early employed by General Washington in cruising vessels, and were very successful, and strongly recommended by the General and others, are, in their opinion, (that of the committee) proper to be appointed to the command of two of them."

Immediately upon this report being made, votes were passed by which the Committee were empowered to purchase three of the vessels above mentioned, Waters and Tucker were selected to take charge of two, and the other was directed to be given to John Paul Jones, "until something better can be found for him." It cannot be expected of us, we think, to produce better evidence of the high estimation in which Tucker was held by the most illustrious of his countrymen. We should by no means omit to mention, however, that he was selected to carry out Mr. Adams, our first Minister to France. The negotiations, which were to be prosecuted with that government were well known to be of the most important and critical nature. The enemy took vigilant measures to intercept the proposed movement, and the ship which conveyed the Minister had scarcely weighed anchor when a fleet of British cruisers of all descriptions was in pursuit of her. We regret our inability to detail any of the singular adventures of this memorable voyage. It is well known, that the Commander acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of those who entrusted him with their confidence, either defeating or eluding his adversary in all cases. On one occasion, it is said, when an action was growing close and warm with a British vessel, and a good deal of bustle was made upon the Commodore's deck, Mr. Adams came up from his cabin abruptly, seized a musket, and engaged in the contest with all the zeal of an old soldier. But this was a hazardous species of service, which the Commodore could not permit. He requested Mr. Adams to retire to his proper position—the Minister hesitated, perhaps expostulated—but the old veteran knew his duty better, and he "ordered him peremptorily" to go below.

The danger to which this expedition was exposed, may be conjectured from the fact, that the Commodore kept his appropriate station upon deck for about seventy hours in succession, at one time, during a hot chase by a superior force of the enemy. Even then, nothing short of the repeated solicitations of Mr. Adams himself, could induce him to leave his post. The Minister sent for him to go below—he wished to convince him of the necessity of rest and refreshment. The Commodore obeyed, as in duty bound. Nature was exhausted; for in the midst of the conversation, he nodded and dozed upon the cockpit table. The few hours sleep which he then allowed himself in his berth he says, was like the sleep of death. A forty two pounder at his side would not have waked him.

On this and many other occasions. Commodore Tucker had the good fortune to make the acquaintance and se-

sure the respect of the most eminent and influential personages of his time. Mr. Adams retained a cordial and intimate friendship for him to the last hour of his life; and the same relations, we believe are kept up to this day by his son, the late President. He was on board the vessel just spoken of, with his father, at the age of about eleven. He has not forgotten the courage and kindness which protected him; nor is the Commodore on the other hand, as we can safely attest, likely to forget him.

Washington, we have already shown, was well acquainted with our hero, and put early and implicit confidence in him. The latter occasionally speaks of a week which he passed on shore, during the revolution in the General's company. It was at Morristown. Washington's custom, it seems, was to visit the lines of his little army, regularly once every day; and he invited his naval guest to go the rounds, while he remained, with himself and his suite. The compliments passed upon his horsemanship, on this occasion, are still very fresh in the Commodore's memory.

The General was an observing as well as a polite man, and he thought his friend Tucker "the best rider he had ever met with—for a seaman."

He was well acquainted with John Paul Jones—who by the way, was only eight days older than himself, and was in some respects, a man of similar talent and temperament. The worst point about Jones was, that he treated his men too roughly. Commodore Tucker, though in no degree wanting in decision or good discipline, knew better how to mingle the gentleman with the seaman and the soldier. At least, he never lost the command of himself in the attempt to command others. But Jones was a brave and useful man, though his apprenticeship in the coal trade, which was no fault of his—did leave a black mark or two upon his manners.

Commodore Tucker did not lie altogether idle during the late war with Great Britain. Though considerably advanced in years when it commenced, one of his exploits, which happened, we believe, towards the close of it—may afford a tolerable specimen of what his life would be, could the materials of it be collected. The shipping of Bristol, which then comprised Bremen, as well as that of the coast generally, was much annoyed by the cruisers of the enemy—sometimes by men of war, and sometimes by their tenders and boats. The celebrated action between the Enterprise and Boxer took place in this vicinity. A fast-sailing, sharp built little tender to the British frigate Rattler was another thorn in the side of the people upon this coast. Not a coaster could venture out from a creek, for several months, but the foe was down upon him, with all his sail set, and some half a dozen guns run out on each side, like a cat arrayed with her long claws for a mouse. Matters went so far, at last, that a number of the inhabitants of Bristol—most of them seamen, and some of them veterans—determined upon taking prompt measures for repelling the invader. It being ascertained, one Sunday, that the tender was not far distant, prowling among the indentations of the Pemaquid coast, an agreement was drawn up forthwith, whereby the subscribers bound themselves to prosecute together the common object of retaliation. By this company, forty-five in number, Tucker was elected commander of the expedition, and summoned accordingly to make his appearance on the spot. The old veteran was willing and ready. He mounted his equipments, and started off for a neighboring town, several miles distant, to obtain a commission. This being effected, and the volunteers being mustered, the Commodore plied them with a stirring though brief harangue. "My brave boys," concluded he, "you have signed this paper, it is true, but I wish no man to go on compulsion. You have had time to reflect more maturely on your project, and now if there is one among you who had rather not go than go, let him speak. No such man should be one of us. One individual only, availed himself of this indulgence—a poor fellow who afterwards died of mere fear, as his comrades believed, at the battle of Plattsburg. The residue of the company were furious for the cruise, and a wood sloop being fitted up for the purpose, they sailed on the same day. An additional force with two pieces of cannon, was taken on board soon after, but the enemy was nowhere to be found, and the reinforcement was dismissed. The sloop itself, after scouring the coast in vain, for a day or two, was on its return to Bristol, when, just as they doubled Pemaquid Point, the tender hove in sight. The vessels approached each other rapidly. The Commodore ordered most of his men, meanwhile to station themselves upon the wood in the hold of his sloop, out of sight, but be ready for a call at any moment. On coming within pistol shot

he ran up the American flag and fired a musket. The tender hoisted a British ensign and responded with a nine pounder, fearing, of course, no resistance from a craft manned only with the ragged and sorry compliment of a wood-coaster. But just at this moment the Commodore called for his men in a voice of thunder. The deck was covered with men in a twinkling and a tremendous discharge of musketry poured into the enemy. In a few minutes not a man was visible on board the tender, and the only symptom of life left, was the hat of the captain occasionally peeping over the quarter rail as he lay, steering or attempting to steer, flat on his back. It was soon ascertained that he was ready to surrender, but had no means for hauling down his flag, his men were ensconced below, and he dared not himself venture among the shower of balls which rattled in the rigging over his head like a hail-storm. This matter being adjusted by shooting down the flag, the tender was boarded and made a prize, together with several excellent carriage guns, and twenty five men. These were forwarded to Wiscasset fort. But the conqueror himself, in the chivalric spirit which always characterized him, took the British commander with him to his own house, and entertained him like a prince, till he could be regularly returned as a prisoner of war to the proper authorities, and discharged from his confinement on his parole. Not a man was killed or wounded on either side. The wood-coasters showed what they might have done, however, by boring the captain's hat through several times on his head, and by firing three hundred and seventy bullets through his mainsail.

Such was our hero's last exploit. Since that time he has reposed upon his laurels, enjoying the friendship and respect of all who know him, and preparing himself quietly for the last voyage that awaits him. He has been several times a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts and Maine, and so late as his eightieth year, presided at a large County Convention called in favor of his "young friend and fellow passenger," John Quincy Adams. His faculties of mind and body are remarkably vigorous for his years. His patriotism and his enthusiasm for his own profession are as vivid as ever. "You have served your country in three wars," said a visitor to him not long since, "do you flatter yourself you could command a ship now, should you be called upon—or would that mutinous limb of yours be an obstacle?"—(a rheumatic grievance) "Sir," said the old veteran, rivetting his sharp eye upon the querist, and raising his voice—"Sir, wherever I had the honor to command—in my day—men of war were furnished with chairs. I trust Sir, that one might be found now."

The following singular narrative of the circumstances attending the death of Joseph Morse, at the Rocks Village, near Haverhill, is given to the public by his brother Thomas, from a sense of duty, as he remarks, "as a humble follower of Christ." A short introduction informs us, that the deceased was an exemplary, moral man, addicted to no vicious habits; and that in the year 1827, a revival of religion took place in the vicinity where he resided, when "he, as well as many others, became anxious to know whether he had an interest in Christ; but shortly after fell into a state of despair, in which he at times, continued until Sept. 1830, when his hopes brightened into an evidence that his sins were forgiven." The writer of the narrative, as well as his deceased brother, is represented to be a man of unquestionable veracity. The circumstances embraced in it were related by him at the funeral of his brother, and before the congregation of which he was a member.

To us, the whole appears to present a remarkable instance of the power of imagination. The appearance of death has dwelt for some time on the mind of the deceased, and his family from time to time suggested the circumstances under which the event was to take place. When these circumstances were combined by a coincidence which though striking, was by no means unnatural, it cannot be considered very extraordinary, that in such a state of mind and doubtless of body also, a slight effort should have produced the result which he apprehended. The power of imagination is not yet fully understood; but there is no reason for disbelieving this narrative on the ground, that the facts stated are incredible, for equally striking examples might easily be cited of the power of this faculty.

Bost. Week. Messenger.

NARRATIVE.

I will relate a few circumstances which took place previous to my brother's death. The second week in August, he remarked to me that his feel-

ings were very much disturbed by seeing a quantity of human blood upon the Bridge near the draw, on the first of July, which blood soon disappeared. He then said to me—"keep this to yourself until something more is known." Soon after this, he said to me "I have seen the blood on the Bridge again—it was in the same place and about the same quantity. I stopped and examined it, and should judge there was a quart or two. It lay in two or three different places. I re-passed the place immediately after, and came to examine the blood! it was removed by an invisible hand, as before! What solemn event is to happen to me, or some other person, is unknown to us—say nothing—time will interpret the thing. A few days afterwards, about sunset, I saw the blood near the same place, partly covered with litter and partly dried up. I took a stick and poked amongst it, and then walked on—in a few minutes I returned—it was not to be seen! A short time after this, I was travelling across the bridge, towards the toll house, and coming near to the Draw, I saw a vessel coming down the river, and it was near enough to hoist the Draw, but before I could get there to hoist it, I looked to the vessel, and she had swung a little to the right. I heard a voice on the bridge, calling to the captain—the last words were, *I am dying!* The voice sounded like my own voice. Then these words came to my mind—"it will not harm you," which calmed all my fears. I was then alone—the solemn event took place, and the vessel disappeared! Another time, passing the Draw, I saw the same vessel confined there, two or three hours after high water. I went off the Bridge, and looking back, it had disappeared! The other evening, as I was coming home, and had got on the first part of the Draw, I saw that the other part was hoisted—in a few minutes it was lowered down into its place—I also heard a lamentable noise, calling loudly for help—the voice sounded like Mr. Willcomb's, (meaning Mr. William Willcomb's), all was then quiet.

On the evening of the 19th of Sept. my brother Joseph and his wife, and my sister Davis called at our house—they stayed some minutes; Joseph and myself stepped out and had some conversation together. He said to me "I suppose you knew that I calculated to leave the Toll and get relieved from the care of the Bridge—but I never shall—you know what I have seen on the Bridge—the affair of the blood—and the vessel of which I have told you? I answered yes. He then continued—"my troubles have been great; but I have not been left to murmur; but it becometh me to be submissive to the will of the Lord, who of late has made me to understand that what I have told you was not done to harm me, or any other person; but it was the work of infinite wisdom, done for something which hereafter will be made known. I have had such impressions on my mind of late, and have been in such a state of feelings as have caused me to feel considerably resigned; and my prayer is that I might feel fully resigned without a murmur;—and I believe I shall, before the event takes place, which will soon arrive.

We then joined his wife, and sister Davis, and started in company, to visit a neighboring family: while walking together, Joseph said to me—"Did you know that you will be called upon as an evidence?" I answered "no." He then continued—"you certainly will be called upon to testify to this, and you will be the only one knowing to it, who can testify, and you must do it before a concourse of people, and you have got to do it, whether you are willing or not—the death of a person bring you to it."

At our Church meeting, held at the meeting-house on Saturday the 24th September, Joseph had some conversation with me concerning certain persons whom we expected would come forward to join the Church. In answer to something he said, I remarked that "I should like to know what effect it would be likely to have on the minds of others." He then pointed in the direction of the Bridge and said—"I should like to know what effect that solemn event would have." I made answer that we should know on the next Sabbath. "Stop," said he, "do you think the people in another world know all the transactions of this world?" I said, "I do not know as they do." "Then" said he—"unless they do, I shall not know, for I shall not be here on the Sabbath after the morrow—I must tell you my feelings—the other night when I was upon the bridge hoisting the draw, my mind was filled with horror, in view of what I expected would take place that evening. As I stood alone upon the side of the draw which I hoisted, contemplating upon the subject of the blood and the vessel which I had seen, and the interpretation of those mysterious things, and that I must drop down there, while

lone, and end my life—it was almost insupportable! but at this trying moment these consoling words came to my mind, "it will not harm you," which calmed all my fears." He then continued—"It is now all made plain to me, and I will tell you the interpretation—a boat four weeks ago there came a vessel up the river—she lay at anchor about half a mile below the bridge—it looked to me like the vessel which had appeared and disappeared heretofore;—it caused me much trouble during the day, but on her coming up through the draw, I saw it was not the one. I have been looking at every vessel that has been up the river since that time to see if I could discover that one. A few days since I saw it, and as she went up the river, I conversed with the Captain—I asked him when he should return? he said he was going up to Haverhill, and should not be back until after the Sabbath. Now when this vessel comes back, and gets near the bridge, my case will be decided. We shall be there to hoist the draw—I shall be alone on the Newbury side, standing by the railing—the other half of the draw will be hoisting—I shall begin to hoist, but shall be looking eagerly at the vessel—it will be but little after the break of day—the vessel will wheel a little to the right—I shall then know the vessel, and at that moment, the solemn event will take place! I shall then speak one word to the Captain, and but one, and that will be—I am dying. Then there will be one word come to me, viz: It will not harm you. I shall drop down upon the Bridge a little from the railing—you will see where blood will lay, in two or three spots, and scattered about."

I asked him if he thought death would not harm him? Said he—"I tell you brother Thomas, nothing will harm me—I have been assured of this—it will harm my wife, it will be a heavy stroke to her and to mother, and solemn to all—do you wish to know any thing plainer than this?" I made no answer, but stood with astonishment! He then proceeded to give the interpretation of the second vessel. "As I saw her lay there confined, as about three hours ebb, so you will see the same vessel lay there upon that side, after my decease, without injury to her. After this it will appear very solemn to you, to cross the Bridge alone, evenings—but it will not harm you—it may do you good to contemplate upon these things which I have so long contemplated upon. The sound of the horn from the vessel, for the Draw to be hoisted, has been very solemn to me of late, especially in the night. The last horn I shall hear, I suppose, will be about the break of day. I shall then get up and call for assistance, to hoist the Draw—no doubt I shall feel a backwardness in going where duty calls; I may desire that some one may take my place—but as I now feel, I shall go of there and calmly resign myself into the hands of the Lord. We then left the subject and went into the meeting house.

On Monday morning, September the 26th, 1831, my brother Joseph died, as he had told me he should upon the Newbury side of the draw of Merrimack Bridge. I will relate a few facts in relation to his death, as they actually took place. A man came and informed me that my brother was dead—that a vessel came down the river—the horn sounded for the draw to be hoisted, at break of day—that Joseph went into the Bridge as usual, to hoist the Draw—the vessel came down near the Draw, and wheeled a little to the right—Joseph stood by the railing—Mr. William Wilcomb hoisted his side of the draw—Joseph did not hoist his, but stood by the side of the railway and spoke to the Captain—his words were "I am dying." The captain of the vessel heard him say that he was dying, and he called to Mr. Wilcomb to lower his side of the draw, and go over to his assistance, which he immediately did—he then went for help but it was all in vain—Joseph had broken a blood vessel and in a few moments bled to death. When I came over the Bridge, upon being informed of his death I saw large quantities of his blood scattered about the Bridge, near the Draw. The vessel lay against one of the Piers, just above the Draw. The blood lay upon the Bridge many days. I have thus given a true and impartial account of the remarkable circumstances relative to the death of my brother, as they actually took place. I have no desire or wish to make a mis-statement or alter a single fact.

THOMAS MORSE.

West Newbury, Dec. 1831.

*This vessel was the sloop Jane, of Portland, Me.; Nathaniel Long, master.

EARTHQUAKE AT VALPARAISO. A letter from Valparaiso, Nov. 29, says—At the moment I am endorsing this sheet, the 30th November, 5 o'clock, P. M. there is a violent shock of an earthquake—several buildings are prostrate; I am in a strong frame house, and so rudely was it shaken that I could with difficulty keep my feet.

Street keeps good all the year round if chipped and placed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

Mr. Phelps offered a remonstrance from the inhabitants of Fairfield, against the erection of a boom at Brown's Island.

Mr. Shapleigh moved to lay it on the table.

The motion was not sustained, and the remonstrance was referred to the committee.

Mr. Dummer presented a similar remonstrance from inhabitants of Winthrop which was referred.

Report of R. Williams, Commissioner was taken up and referred to the committee on Public buildings.

The Judiciary Committee reported that the bill relating to the State Treasurer ought not to pass. The Report and bill were laid on the table.

Passed to be enacted.

Act to incorporate Waldo Bank, Gray Standish and Hollis Stage Company:—to repeal an act respecting alewives in Penobscot River: to incorporate meadow brook dam and sluiceway Company—to set off land from Porter and Brownfield—in favor of C. S. Preble—to encourage the destruction of bears, wolves and loup cerviers.

Act respecting school agents read once and laid on the table.

Act to incorporate the Penobscot Boom corporation read twice and tomorrow assigned for a third reading.

Ordered, That Messrs. Clifford, Steel and O'Brien with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to ascertain what further business there is to be acted upon the present session, and whether the Legislature may have a recess.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

Passed to be engrossed.

An act for the preservation of the Mattanawcook State road, as taken into a new draft.

Bill to change the name of Winthrop Agricultural Society.

Resolve to authorize the land agent to sell certain lands in the County of Hancock and Washington.

An act respecting stock in Banks and other incorporated companies, read once and Monday assigned for a second reading.

The petitions respecting extra-judicial oaths, were called up and after some discussion referred to the com. who have the subject under consideration.

The committee to whom was referred the board of Mr. Harris, State Treasurer reported that the same was satisfactory, and the report was accepted.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

Notice was ordered on petition of certain inhabitants of Rome to be annexed to Mercer—also on petition of Joseph Ordway.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to Asa Soper—also to John Haskell and others.

Bills finally passed.

Act to incorporate the Commercial Bank—in favor of Simon Leavitt—for the relief of Wm. Halton.

On motion of Mr. Cummings,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law against trespass, for the more effectual security to the owners of timber, wood, fences, and other moveables with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

Mr. Robinson of Augusta, from the select committee to whom was referred an order of the House, directing an inquiry into the expediency of passing a law making it the duty of Selectmen of towns to prosecute those who violate the law respecting retailing ardent spirits, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read once and laid on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

The resolve to authorize the erection of a monument over the remains of the late Gov. Lincoln, being under consideration, Mr. O'Brien offered the following order:

Ordered, That the report and resolves be recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of removing to the public ground in Augusta, and erecting monuments over the remains of Knox, Crane, and Prescott, officers of the Revolutionary army, and such other patriots and leaders of the Revolution as have found their graves in Maine; for whose many resistance to tyranny, under the guidance of Heaven, we are indebted for the inestimable rights of Freemen.

Mr. O'Brien said he had nothing to say against the late Governor Lincoln; he never had other than friendly relations with him; but, said he, before I would erect a monument over the remains of any man, of our generation, I would erect a monument over every bone of every patriot of the Revolution.

The resolution with the amendment or order were laid on the table on motion of Mr. O'Brien.

Bills finally passed.

Act to incorporate Calais Railway Company.

To admit Thomas Bartlett to practice law.

Act relating to proceedings and jurisdiction of Courts of Probate.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

Passed to be enacted.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred an order of the House directing them to inquire into the expediency of taking from the Justices of the Supreme Court the power of granting a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, reported, that legislation on that subject was inexpedient. Mr. Fessenden moved to recommit the bill with instructions to bring in a bill.

The motion was supported by Mr. Fessenden and opposed by Mr. Williams.

The motion was adopted, 74 to 17.

THURSDAY Feb. 16.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred an order directing an inquiry into the expediency of altering the law respecting Courts of Justices of the Peace in criminal cases, so as to allow the Justices fees when the accused shall be acquitted, reported that legislation on the subject was inexpedient.

Mr. Kent moved to recommit the report with instructions to bring in a bill. The motion prevailed.

Finally passed.

Resolve to preserve on files the papers of claimants against the State.

Resolve fixing the time to assess taxes the first day of April instead of May, was read once and laid on the table.

The order introduced yesterday by Mr. O'Brien to raise a committee of five with such as the Senate may join to consider the expediency and practicability of districting the State for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President, was called up, and on motion of Mr. Clifford was amended so as to enlarge the committee, and direct them to inquire into and report the best method of electing such electors.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

Bill to authorize towns to assess a tax on dogs, was read a second time, and indefinitely postponed.

The committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the memorial for, and the remonstrance against the petition for an act to incorporate the city of Portland, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read once.

To be engrossed.

Resolve to preserve papers and documents, &c. presented to the Legislature, and to prevent them from being withdrawn. Copies may be had by paying the expense of copying.

Acts finally passed.

An act to encourage the destruction of bears, wolves, wild cats, and loup cerviers.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

Bills reported and read.

Act to incorporate the Exchange Bank of Portland.

Act to incorporate Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Bangor.

Bills passed to be engrossed.

An act respecting proceedings and jurisdiction of the Judges of Probate.

Resolve in favor of town of Orland, authorizing the County Commissioners of Hancock, to expend \$300 on a road in Orland, leading from Bucksport to Machias.

Additional to alter the law establishing Bowdoin College was taken up.—Dr. Ingalls moved to amend it by striking out a part of the 4th section, and providing that no person shall be a member of the board of trustees or overseers, who is not a resident of the State: and also that all vacancies which now exist in the boards shall be filled by the Governor and Council.

The amendment was adopted nem con.

[The bill abolishes the office of President of the College, and provides for establishing the office of Chancellor, who shall be a layman and superintend the course of instruction and general concerns of the College, and be ex officio member of the Board of trustees;—to be elected by the concurrent and major vote of the boards of trustees and overseers. The 5th section provides that no clergyman shall be elected member of either board until the number shall be reduced to one fifth part of the whole number. The 6th section provides that the tenure of the office of Chancellor,—professor, tutor, proctor, librarian, &c. shall be during the pleasure of the trustees and owners.]

After the adoption of some further amendments offered by Mr. Meguire, the bill passed to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

The preamble and resolution from the House, instructing our Senators and requesting the representatives of this State in Congress, to oppose a renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank were taken up.

Mr. Meguire spoke in favor of the resolutions, and Mr. Boutelle replied.

Mr. Scammon moved to amend so that the resolutions should read—Whereas the Bank of the United States has applied to Congress for a renewal of its charter. Resolved, That it is the sentiment of both branches of the Legislature that its renewal would endanger the best interests of the country.

Messrs. Boutelle and Scammon spoke in favor of the amendment, and Messrs.

Ingalls, Groton, Thayer, Meguire, Hodgman, Burnham, in opposition to it. The question being taken by yeas and nays, was decided in the negative as follows. Yeas 4, Nays 20.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

The Senate refused to pass the bill relating to the promulgation of the laws of the State.

Bills passed to be engrossed.

To incorporate Bangor mutual Fire Insurance Company. To incorporate Exchange Bank.

Mr. Talbot, from committee on Turnpikes, Roads and Canals, reported a statement of facts on petition of Kennebec Boom Corporation, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Bill additional to establish Kennebec Boom Corporation was read once and to-morrow assigned.

Bill to incorporate the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank. Also to establish Oxford Canal Corporation.

Leave to withdraw.

Sundry inhabitants of Portland;—Trustees of Fryeburg Academy; Town of Cornville.

Bills finally passed.

Bill to incorporate the Commercial Bank, and the bill respecting the appointment of Clerks in Judicial Courts were severally enacted.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

As Mr. Boutelle was absent on account of indisposition, the resolve respecting the United States Bank were not taken up.

Order of notice granted on petition of John Bradbury and others; and also on several petitions for an alteration of the shire town of Hancock county.

Passed to be engrossed.

Act to incorporate Oxford Canal Company.

Resolve to authorize the Governor and Council to appoint an agent to lay out a road from Athens to the foot of Moosehead Lake, was read once.

An act to incorporate the city of Portland was read a second time. Mr. Talbot moved to refer it to the next Legislature. The motion was supported by Messrs. Talbot, Burnham and Thayer, and opposed by Messrs. Meguire and Smith. Negatived 9 to 9.

Mr. Thayer moved to amend so as to require a majority of 5 to 3 of the inhabitants of Portland to accept the charter. Motion lost 11 to 9.

Mr. Webb gave notice that he should to-morrow move a reconsideration of the vote whereby the Senate refused to refer the bill to the next Legislature, and the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Passed finally.

Acts to abolish the office of Crier of the Courts—for the preservation of Lewiston bridge—to annex part of Frankfort to Swanville, and to authorize Penobscot County Commissioners to expend money on a road in Dutton; resolves in favor of Robert P. Rogers, Jr.—in favor of Samuel Shorey, and in favor of Reuben Murch.

Passed to be engrossed.

Resolves in favor of W. W. Quimby, granting him \$3 dollars a month for 3 years for military injury—in favor of Obediah Hill, to pay him for travel and attendance as a Senator in 1830—authorising Mary Foster to sell certain lands, and for other purposes.

Petition of A. Wood and others, for a Horse Ferry boat between Edgcomb and Wiscasset, was referred to the committee on Turnpikes, bridges and canals.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

Bills passed to be engrossed.

Act additional respecting the laying out and repairing highways.

Bill to prevent fraud in the inspection of fish.

Bill to incorporate the city of Portland.

Bill additional to the municipal Court in Portland.

Resolve in favor of D. Lindsey and 6 others.

Resolve respecting the Massachusetts claim.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Messrs. Smith, Bailey and Hall, with such as the Senate may join, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of providing for the erection of a Gun house for the use of the State,—near the arsenal in Portland.

"The committee to whom was referred an order directing them to inquire what further business there is to be acted upon the present session and when the recess, reported that a recess may be had on Monday the 27th inst. Report accepted in concurrence with the Senate.

Wm. M. Rogers and others, James Irish and others, and Samuel Thatcher and others, severally had leave to withdraw their petitions.

Bills additional to the law establishing Bowdoin College was taken up and postponed indefinitely—yeas 101, nays 50. Bill opposed by Messrs. Dummer, Pierce of Gorham, Magoun; supported by Messrs. Cilley and Williams.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

Passed to be engrossed.

Act to incorporate the Exchange Bank as amended.

Resolve to authorize the erection of a

monument over the remains of Gov. Lincoln.

Resolve to authorize the County Commissioners of Cumberland to locate a road in Freeport.

The committee of conference to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Portland Theatre, reported that they had come to no agreement, and recommended that the House adhere. The report was received. Mr. Fessenden moved to refer the papers to the next Legislature. This motion did not prevail.

Ordered, That all the joint standing, and special committees of both branches be directed to report on all subjects; on or before Thursday, the 22d inst.

The following interesting communication is published in the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Anecdote connected with the appointment of Gen. Washington to the command of the army, June 16, 1775.

In a manuscript Journal, under the date of Nov. 4, 1825, I find a record of a conversation had with the venerable John Adams, at that time relative to the appointment of Gen. Washington. It was in substance as follows:—

The army was assembled at Cambridge, Mass. under Gen. Ward, and Congress was sitting at Philadelphia. Every day arrived new applications in behalf of the army. The country were urgent that Congress should adopt the army; for until they had, it must be considered and was in law considered only as a mob, a band of armed rebels. The country was placed in circumstances of peculiar delicacy and danger. The struggle had begun, and yet every thing was at loose ends. The great trial now seemed to be in this question,—who should be commander-in-chief? It was exceedingly important, and was felt to be the hinge on which the whole might turn for or against us. The southern and Middle States, warm and rapid in their zeal, for the most part, were jealous of New England, because they felt that the real physical force was here. What then was to be done? All New England adored Gen. Ward; he had been in the French war, and had come out laden with laurels. He was a scholar and a gentleman. All the qualifications seemed to cluster in him; and it was confidently believed the army could not receive any commander over him. What then was to be done? Difficulties thickened at every step. The struggle was to be long and bloody. Without union all was lost. Union was strength. The country and the whole country must come in. One pulsation must break through all hearts. The cause was one, and the arm must be one. The members had talked, debated, considered and guessed, and yet the decisive step had not been taken. At length Mr. Adams came to the conclusion, and the manner of developing it was nearly as follows:—He was walking one morning before Congress Hall, apparently in deep thought when his cousin Samuel Adams came up to him and said, "What is the topic with you this morning, cousin?" "Oh the army, the army," he replied. "I am determined what to do about the army at Cambridge," he continued—"I am determined to go into the hall this morning and enter on a full detail of the state of the Colonies, in order to shew the absolute need of taking decisive steps. My whole aim will be to induce Congress to appoint a day for adopting the army as the legal army of these United Colonies of North America; and then to hint at my election of a commander in chief." "Well," said Samuel Adams, "I like that cousin John; but on whom have you fixed as this commander?" "I'll tell you, George Washington, of Virginia, of this house." "Oh," replied S. A. quickly, "that will never do, never, never." "It must do, it shall do," said John, "and for these reasons; the Southern and Middle States are loth to enter heartily into the cause, and their arguments are potent; they see that New England holds the physical power in her hands, and they fear the result. A New England commander, with New England perseverance, all united, appeal them. For this cause they hang back.

Now, the only way is, to allay their fears, and give them nothing to complain of, and this can be done in no other way but by appointing a Southern chief over this force. Then all will feel secure, then all will rush to the standard. This policy will blend us in one mass, and that mass will be irresistible." At this Sam A. seemed greatly moved. They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to second the motion. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor and put forth all his strength in the delineations he had prepared, all aiming at the adoption of the army. He was ready to own the army, appoint a commander, vote supplies and proceed to business. After his speech some doubted, some objected, and some feared. His warmth mounted with the occasion, and to all these doubts and hesitations he replied, "Gentlemen, if this Congress will not adopt this army before ten moons have set, New England will have a Congress of her own which will adopt it, and she shall

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

PRACTICE VS. PROFESSION.

It is not an uncommon thing to find many of strong professions acting against those professions. And what is the reason of this inconsistency? If we are allowed to form an opinion by what we constantly see, it is because the profession of such and such an one is not sincere, or in other words, because they do not possess what they profess. It is not unfrequently the case that we hear of such a man's republicanism—of his devotion to the interests of his country—to the interest of his State, county, town, and even his own village. If this were a fact it is as it should be; but let us examine the practice of such an one. If he is in want of any particular article, does he purchase it at home? If he can get it a little cheaper or better abroad does he not send there after it? This is the case in very many instances. If it is an article that can be manufactured by our own mechanics, its being brought from a distant town or state, is doing them an essential injury. It is discouraging them, and sending off money that ought to be kept at home. This practice is the very cause of the low condition of many of our villages and towns, which were all true republicans to act upon the principle of protecting home industry; the state of these villages and towns would be far more flourishing, and the people more happy. Does a man say that he has a right to go where he pleases, and to buy of whom he pleases—he has; but let his professions accord with his practice. If an article can be bought cheaper abroad, and if it is better than is manufactured at home, we think that it is not an argument that can be sustained in most cases. The time was when the U. States were dependent on foreign nations for many necessary and good articles, which could not be obtained as cheap and as good at home. But through the means of the tariff, and the encouragement offered to our citizens thereby, we are now able to compete with almost any nation in the manufacture of all mechanical articles, as well as in the cultivation of many agricultural products. The same system of encouragement should be applied in every State, county and town. Encourage the mechanics in our own towns, and they will have good inducement to excel in their several branches of business, and in time do their work as well and as cheap as it can be done abroad. Do this and we will, for one, prove our assertion by our practice. Give up small interests for the great benefit of the community. We conclude—"help one another."

DEATH BY FREEZING.—The body of Mr. Asa Abbot, of Rumford, (says a correspondent) was found in the road near his own house badly frozen, on the morning of Friday last. Mr. A. had been to a neighbor's and bought several articles the night previous, and was found under such circumstances as leaves no doubt that intoxication was the cause of his death.

—We are this week, obliged to omit the doings of Congress, although the business transacted is not of great amount.

Bark which has been used for tanning is said to answer an excellent purpose for fuel.

NORFOLK, Feb. 13.

Most Distressing Occurrence.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mrs. Sarah G. Piercy, the circumstances attending which are truly heartrending, and particularly illustrative of the uncertainty of human life. Mrs. P. had but little more than a week before been bereft of a beloved sister, whose two infant children she had taken under her maternal care, it was while affectionately caressing one of these dear little ones, in her bed chamber, on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, standing with her back to the grate, that her dress (of light calico) caught fire, and before she was aware of it, the flames had ascended to her neck! Literally stunned with fright her presence of mind entirely forsook her; she rushed to the bed & threw herself upon it, but only communicated the flames to the bed clothes without extinguishing that in which she was enveloped. She then rushed down stairs. In the mean time her screams with those of the children, had been heard at the next house, the master of which ran in and met the unfortunate lady at the foot of the stairs: he seized her in a moment and throwing her down and wrapping the carpet around her immediately extinguished the fire, which had by that time nearly consumed her entire clothing! A physician was immediately called in but she was past all hope of recovery; and after remaining in the most excruciating agony till 11 o'clock next day, she expired.

S. M. POND, Cor. Sec. M. T. S.

Trade with Lower Canada.—A correspondent of the Augusta Age states that there have been carried and sold from this State to Lower Canada the past year, 1394 beef cattle, 249 horses, 956 sheep, 14 tons of fresh fish, besides some other articles not enumerated. The whole valued at about sixty thousand dollars.

MARRIED,

In Greene, by Elijah Barrell, Esq. Mr. Geo. Cobb, of Hebron, to Miss Cynthia Parker, of Greene.

In Saco, Mr. Théophilus Hutcheson, to Miss Martha Wells; Mr. Richard Hutcheson, to Miss Sarah Ann Wells; Mr. Titus Hutcheson, to Miss Mary Wells; Mr. Jonathan Hutcheson, to Miss Judith Wells; Mr. Ebenezer Hutcheson, to Miss Virginia Wells; Mr. John Hutcheson, to Miss Peggy Wells.

In Hallowell, Mr. Charles C. Wilcox, to Miss Elizabeth C. Leonard.

DIED,

In Paris, on Thursday last, Mr. Seth Swift, aged 30.—Friday, a child of Mr. John Caldwell, in Bethel, 15th ult. Mr. Stephen Bartlett, aged about 67.—15th ult. Mr. Wm. Staples, aged about 75.

In Oxford, two children of Mr. Caleb Woodward.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—ALBANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors or owners of the following lots of Land situated in Albany in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect for the year 1830, as follows, viz:

Lot	Range	No. Acres	Value	Shut-out & County tax	Bridge tax	Deficient high-way tax 1830	Deficient high-way tax 1829
Owners unknown							
5	10	160	30	45	7	1.34	
5	11	160	24	36	5	1.00	
3	8	160	45	63	10		
3	11	168	13	23	4		
10	8	160	35	57	9		
5	4	160	38	57	9		
11	1	160	43	63			
14	6	160	15	23	4		
6	1	160	45	63	10		
11	2	160	15	23	4		

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday the thirtieth day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands will then be sold, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as will discharge the same, at the dwelling house of John Hunt of said Albany, Lun-holder.

HERMON TOWN, Collector of Albany
Dated, Albany, Feb. 29, A. D. 1832.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, SS.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the store of Jonathan Swift Esq. in Norway, all the Right in Equity which AMOS TOWN has to redeem the following tract of Land, the westerly part of the twelfth lot in the first range of lots situated, in that part of said Norway, which was formerly called Cummings' Gore or Grant, containing forty acres and fifty-seven rods excepting the road on the west end of said lot. The said lot is mortgaged to Increase Robinson for about one hundred and fifty dollars.

H. W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.
Norway, Feb. 28, 1832.

PROSPECTUS

OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN NORWAY, ME.

TO BE ENTITLED THE

JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of the People of this County for a paper that shall be free from PARTY POLITICS, and their wish to have one that shall be useful in every other respect, it is proposed to publish one with the above title, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. In conducting a paper of this character, it will be our endeavor to avoid the evil spirit of all party, rather than advocate any one in particular. We would rather be the bearer of the olive branch than the fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of the community; by endeavoring to prove that, undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth, that the interest, the true interest of OXF., is the interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor to show not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that it is for the interest of his employer, as well as himself, that he should have a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfect equality of rights and privileges, with those for whose profit they labor. A comprehensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs, with a concise summary of every thing interesting and worthy of record will be weekly furnished to our readers. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be specially attended to. In fact no pains will be spared to make it what it aspires to be, an interesting Family Newspaper.

The Price Current of Country Produce in the Portland market, will be published weekly. Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in New-England.

TERMS.—The "Journal of the Times" will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at \$1 per annum if paid within three months—or \$1.25 if payment be delayed six months from the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the County to whom all subscribers to the paper can make payment in cash or country produce. Any person obtaining five responsible subscribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

No subscription received for a less term than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Editors in this State by inserting the above will have the favor reciprocated at any time.

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S,

Scott's New work, containing Castle Dangerous and Count Robert of Paris. An account of an expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains, by order of the Secretary of War, under the command of Major Stephen H. Long, with an Atlas.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUND-

RY—ESTABLISHED IN 1813—The subscriber has completed a new edition of his book of Specimens, with which his customers, and other Printers disposed to buy from him, may be supplied on application at his Foundry, Nos 18 and 20 Augustus street, behind the City Hall. He would remark, for the information of those who have not been in the habit of dealing with him, and because a different practice has been extensively introduced, that his book contains nothing but the actual productions of his own Foundry, and presents a true specimen of what will be furnished to orders. The assortment is very complete, has been deliberately and carefully in twenty years brought to its present high state of perfection, and embraces a variety of styles adapted to different tastes and to the various departments of printing Newspaper, Book and Job, highly finished, and cast of the most serviceable metal. Not to notice the varieties which are distinguished by their numbers in the Book, it contains of

ROMAN and ITALIC, 27 sizes, from twelve line Pica to Pearl.

TWO-LINE and TITLE, 15 sizes, Two-line Columbian to Agate.

SHADED, 13 sizes, Two-line Pica to Long Primer.

ITALIAN, 7 sizes, Seven-line Pica to Long Primer.

ANTIQUÉ, 17 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Nonpareil.

BLACK, 12 sizes, Four-line Pica to Minion.

OPEN BLACK, 5 sizes, Four-line Pica to Great Primer.

SCRIPT, 2 sizes, Double Small Pica and Great Primer.

Besides Music, Bark Slope, Ornamental Letters and Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Flowers, and 1000 Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific works.

Orders for any of these, and also for Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, Furniture, Printing Ink, or any thing required in the Printing business, will be executed on the most favorable terms, and with the utmost promptitude, a large stock of the Foundry articles being always on hand. GEORGE BRUCE.
New York, January 25, 1832.

RARE CHANCE.

GREAT STOCK

AT COST!!!

THE subscriber having determined on removing from this town early in the spring, will sell his stock for ONE MONTH from this date at cost. The stock, at this time, is probably the largest RETAIL stock in town, and comprises as great a variety of

STAPLE AND FANCY

Goods,

as can be found at any other store in the place. Three quarters of the stock has been purchased within five months—and ALL THE REST WITHIN EIGHTEEN MONTHS. As the goods will be offered at the ACTUAL COST, NO ABATEMENT will be made from the price first named—and as the object of the subscriber is to sell his goods not to show them, he shall decline giving patterns. Those who are in want of DRY GOODS, will do well to CALL EARLY.

Among the stock are the following articles—about 30 yds Broad Cloths costing from \$1.40 to \$1.12 1-2—15 yds Cassimeres some of which are Super London double milled—Satinets—Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Vestings—Irish Linens a fine assortment—300 dollars worth of Scarlet, White, and Black Merino Shawls—1500 yds black and cold Silks comprising a great assortment of colors and qualities—3-4 and 4-4 English Merinos—Merino Circassians—English and Scotch Ginghams—about 4000 yds Calicoes and Copperlains—Canton and Nankin Crapes—Rich French Crapè Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Silk Umbrellas super quality—Cotton Umbrellas—white and red Flannels—fig'd Flannels and Rattinets—Camblets and Plaids—Raw Silk, Brocade, Thibet, Cashmere and Cassimere Shawls—Thibet, Poplin and Fancy Silk Hdkfs—a very large assortment of Lustrings, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons—a good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery—5-4 blk Bombazines purchased very low—Swiss Muslins—plain and fig'd Book Muslins—Corded and Check'd Cambrics—Cambric Muslins—Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Hdkfs—blk and white Bobinet Laces—Edgings and Quillings—Furniture Dimities—blk silk Veilvots—blk Lace Veils a great variety—Slate cold Pongees—French Muslins—Factory Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks and Checks—Leghorn and Satin Straw Bonnets, together with a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Country Traders will find many

"GOOD BARGAINS" for their money.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay their BILLS previous to the 15th of March.

G. C. LYFORD.
Portland, Feb. 15th, 1832.

Great Bargains,

ARE to be had at the store of the subscriber, No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, (opposite David Dana's) among which are—

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & MIXT

Broad and Pelisse

CLOTHS;

from 150 to 400; English MERINOS and CIRCASSIANS, 30 to 50 cts.; Wide BLK. and Col'd LUSTRING SILKS, 50 to 67 cts.; Wide GREEN LUSTRING, 57 cts.; CRAPES, from 250 to 350; PONGEES 42; good dark CALICOES from 10 to 20; SHAWLS of all kinds; FANCY Hdkfs. 17 to 75 cts.; Super Flag SILK Hdkfs. yard square 75 cts.; Col'd CAMBRICS yard wide 16 cts.; Do. do. 3-4 wide 12 1-2 cts.; large Linen and Cotton Damask TABLE CLOTHS 50 to 75; GLOVES 25 cts.—fashionable Belt Ribbons 10 to 20 cts.—PLAIDS 25 cts.—CAMBLETS 33-blk. and col'd BOMBAZETTS 17 to 25 cts.—GREEN FLANNELS 30 cts.—wide BOCKING 42 cts.—SHEETINGS 9 to 12—Super TICKINGS 15 to 26 cts. Also, white Cambrics, Muslins, Cotton Hdkfs. Buttons, Sewing Silk, Twist, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

WANTED,

Good White and Blue Mixt and col'd Woolen YARN, Undressed and Full CLOTHS, for which the highest price will be given. And any person from the Country wishing to purchase any article or dispose of their cloths on reasonable terms, will find no necessity for "GOING FARTHER."

W. D. LITTLE.
Portland, Dec. 16, 1830.

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn; however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL,
Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge.
Mr. T. KIDDER,
Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.
Boston, June 17th, 1829.
* * Price 50 cents.

SORE

AND INFLAMED EYES!

Others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA.

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulencies. Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

* * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

The American Farmer,

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore. (Ad.) by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and country markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

CONTENTS OF No. 50, Vol. 13.

On the Improvement of Worn Out Lands; First Premium Essay, Agricultural Division; by Richard K. Meade. White Post, Va.—On Cheat or Chesapeake Wharf; Turning to Cheat, by the late Col. James Fenwick of Pomoyney, Charles County, Md.—Answer to the Inquiry in the 48th No. Relative to a Grape Vine found on the Rocky Mountains—On the Destruction of Grapes by the late Severe Frosts, and the Success of Grape Vines in this Country.—Premium offered by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, for Esculent vegetables and Fruits for 1832 and 1833.—Letter on the New Theory of Botain Horses—Diseases in Sheep—Extraction of the Juice from Apples—Cough in Horses—Editorial—Foreign Markets—Advertisements—Prices Current of Country Produce in the Baltimore Market.

POETRY.

WAS I TO BLAME?

Was I to blame because I loved
A being kind as pity's sigh,
By every finer feeling moved,
That melts the heart or pearls the eye?
The heart that for another felt,
May sure, some kindred feeling claim;
And if I whispered, as he knelt
Beside me, "Yes!"—was I to blame?

Proud daughters of the prudish frown,
'Tis not to you my heart appeals;
Bosoms no genial ray that own,
Around whose soul no love-spell steals;
But ye, whose eyes, whose lips, have proved
The glance of fire, the kiss of flame,
Say, if I loved, too fondly loved,
Was I to blame? Was I to blame?

He said he loved—why should I doubt?
If I loved him, was THAT a sin?
When Prudence keeps the tower, without,
Can love a traitor prove within?
Warriors and Poets—who may tell
What each have risked for power and fame?
And if I felt Love's mighty spell
Enchain my soul—was I to blame?

PARTING FRIENDS.

When shall we all meet again?
When shall we all meet again?
Oft shall glowing hope aspire,
Oft shall wearied love retire,
Oft shall death and sorrow reign,
Ere we all shall meet again.

Though in distant lands we sigh,
Parch'd beneath the hostile sky;
Tho' the deep between us rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls,
And in fancy's wide domain,
There shall we all meet again.

When the dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamps are dead,
When in cold oblivion's shade,
Beauty, wealth, and fame are laid;
Where immortal spirits reign,
There may we all meet again.

From the Yankee and Laborer's Journal.
THE MECHANIC—No. 1.

IRON.

MR. EDITOR—There is no subject, perhaps, more interesting to the American Mechanic than the various manufactures of Iron in this country.

That my brother Mechanics (who by this time are too well informed to be cheated by the name of *Free Trade*) may understand how far the Tariff is a Tax on the inhabitants of this country or the consumer—or in other words, that he may understand how it is that duties on such imported articles as may be manufactured here, reduce rather than increase the price of such articles in this country, I have only to remind them of one simple fact—it is this.

The American Mechanic must sell his articles low enough to command his own market; for if he is extravagant in his price, the Farmer who controls all, will check him by an addition to the price of his necessities of life. Well then the British mechanic in order to find a sale for his articles in our market, must sell as low as brother Jonathan, the Yankee. But in order to do this, he, the British Mechanic must pay that Tax which the "odious Tariff" imposes. Yes, it is the British Mechanic and not the American consumer or worker, or user, that must pay these duties which free trade folks call a burdensome tax!

To prove this, I will state a fact.—After the news of the last Tariff of 1828 reached England, Iron fell at once \$4.44 on the ton, and the following year it fell 6 1-2 dollars on the ton.

The Duty on hammered Iron in 1816 was only \$9 per ton, so small as to ruin most of the American manufacturers of Iron, and the price of such Iron in our seaports at wholesale was 120 to \$150 per ton.

In 1831, when the duty on the same article was \$22.40 on the ton, (instead of 9) the price was 75 to 85 dollars in our sea ports!

In the year 1818, only about 14,000 tons of Iron, were imported, and the quantity has been gradually increasing; for in 1830, about 29,000 tons were imported; notwithstanding the odious Tariff, the merchant keeps bringing more Iron!

In 1818 British Iron Mechanics paid into our Treasury, duties to the amount of \$208,950, and they kept bringing us Iron more and more every year, notwithstanding we kept tucking on the duties until 1829 and 30, when these British Mechanics paid into our Treasury box at Washington \$654,141! and all this in consequence of the "odious Tariff"! What a tax it must be upon us foolish Yankees!

In 1818, '19 and '20, before the "odious Tariff" of 1828, Axes were at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh \$24 a dozen; now they are \$12 a dozen at the same places. So much then for the Tariff's being a tax on Farmers. Scythes and Shovels, also are 50 per cent. lower than they were then.

But manufacturers are Monopolies, it is said, for rich capitalists! Let us see how this is.

For each ton of Bar Iron and casting in 73 furnaces and 132 forges, there required 20 bushels Wheat and Rye, 57 pounds Pork, 43 pounds Beef, 10 pounds

Butter, 2 bushels Potatoes, 1-2 ton Hay, horse hire 8s. 6d., vegetables 6s.

This multiplied by the whole quantity of Iron manufactured, would give the Farmers in supplying them almost 3 1-2 millions of dollars a year! What a tax on poor Farmers!

The number of laborers employed in these 73 furnaces and 132 forges, is said to be nearly 25,000, and they receive for wages the gross amount of 7,193,700 dollars, and allowing these workmen to have families, these Iron Manufacturers must support between 124 and 125,000 inhabitants, and they receive about 7 1-2 millions of dollars wages.—For transporting this Iron to different markets, about \$1,200,000 are paid to Coasters, Teamsters, &c. &c. What monopolies these manufactures are!—A plague on such rich capitalists! I wish we had some of them in Maine.—I shall say something about manufactures of Steel in my next.

In haste, yours,
ROGER SHERMAN.

Three days before Clifford's Resolutions against the U. S. Bank, were passed in the House of Representatives, a petition was presented to the Senate of the U. States in favour of the Bank signed by twenty-five hundred citizens of Maryland, and headed by Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

We ask the people to strike the balance between the weight due to the opinion of Mr. Clifford and his subservient majority, and the opinion of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

It may be said though not without most strongly implied disrespect to this venerable and venerated man, that his is an interested testimony to the merits of the Bank; he is a large stockholder, owning 2683 shares, an amount larger than is now held, since the death of Mr. Girard, by any one individual. And yet, allowing all the account that may be made of this fact, we dare Mr. Clifford or any of his leaders or followers, to assert that Charles Carroll of Carrollton is in favour of any thing that will "endanger the best interests of the country."

Mr. Carroll has long held a large fortune; and when he put his name to the Declaration of Independence, it was remarked by one looking on—"There go three millions." And so it was; the magnitude of the interest he had at stake, did not deter him from risking his fortune, his life, and his honor to secure that liberty which we now enjoy; and the same principles on which he acted at that time, still induce him to give his influence for the advancement of every valuable American interest.

We have to ask pardon for introducing in the same paragraph the names of N. Clifford of Newfield, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton; but the idea of immeasurable contrast irresistibly suggested, will also suggest and prove the utter worthlessness of the partizan catchword of the one, when measured with the deliberate, intelligent and venerated opinion of the other. Penob. Jour.

Bank of the United States.—The Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania have passed a resolution, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress to use their exertions in favour of the renewal of the charter of the Bank during the present session. with such alterations (if any be necessary) as may secure the rights of the States. The resolution was adopted by the former body unanimously, and by the latter by a vote of 77 to 7.

The Washington correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, states that the British diplomatic Agent at Washington, communicated to our Government in December last the acceptance by the British Government of the award of the King of the Netherlands.

This will certainly seem to preclude further negotiation on the subject, though it may not necessarily compel the U. States also to accede to the award.

The committee of the Mass. Legislature to which was referred the subject of the N.E. Boundary, have made a Report by Alexander H. Everett, chairman.—The opinions of the Com. Fully accord with the views generally entertained in this State. Spirited Resolves accompany the Report.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—It is stated in the Chambersburg Repository, that the Stage which left that town on Tuesday last for Pittsburg, in ascending the north mountain after night, missed the rode (near the Gate house) and was precipitated about 50 feet down a steep bank! There were two passengers in, who escaped without serious injury—though the stage was broken to pieces.

Why is a polished metal tea-pot preferable to one of earthen ware?

Because the earthen pot retains the heat only one eighth of the time that a silver or polished metal pot will; consequently, there will be a corresponding difference in their fitness for extracting the virtues of the tea.

UNRIVALLED
LITERARY PREMIUMS,
SIXTH VOLUME OF
THE ARIEL,
FOR 1832.
Embellished with Twelve Splendid Original Engravings.

On Saturday the 25th of April next, the First Number of the Sixth Volume of the ARIEL, will be brought out for public inspection, and regularly forwarded to subscribers, in a style of neatness and beauty surpassed by no periodical in this country. In announcing the commencement of a new Volume of this popular periodical, the editor acknowledges with pride the extensive patronage which a discerning public has bestowed on it for five years past, and at the same time is determined that no expense or pains shall be wanting to make it even superior to what it has been heretofore.

The improvements to be made in Volume Six, are numerous and valuable, contributing to enhance the merits of this most cheap and entertaining literary miscellany. If it has been hitherto considered attractive, from the lively variety of its contents, and the beauty of its embellishments—it will now be offered with increased claims to patronage, and a still greater confidence in its powers of pleasing.

The ARIEL is a Literary Journal, issued every other Saturday, on a sheet of beautiful paper, folded into sixteen royal octavo pages, or the LARGEST SIZE, and embellished with TWELVE beautiful Engravings, prepared and published, at great expense, exclusively for the ARIEL. These Engravings will appear in every second number of the work, until the whole are published.

Among the varied contents of the ARIEL, will be found the choicest beauties from the standard Foreign and American Magazines, the Annuals, &c. with a large fund of excellent Original contributions—forming altogether, a delightful mélange of Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, Romance, Anecdotes, Enigmas, and other matter which it is impossible here to enumerate.

During the five years that the ARIEL has been established, it has been supported by a list of more than 6000 subscribers, a number which is constantly increasing; and to that respectable list of patrons the editor confidently appeals for the fidelity with which his promises have been fulfilled. Having at his command the following well known and highly interesting periodicals, the reader is at once enabled to judge of his facilities for making the ARIEL valuable and entertaining:—

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Campbell's New Monthly Magazine—London La Belle Assemblée—The Monthly Review—The Sporting Magazine—The London Mirror—The Court Journal—Bell's Weekly Messenger—The London Magazine—Gentleman's Magazine—All the Annuals, &c.

From these pure sources of rational entertainment, are drawn the stores which fill up the ARIEL, in addition to interesting Items of News, Events of the Times, Remarks upon them, and in fact every thing which can tend to make a literary journal useful and amusing to its readers.

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1.—Any person who will procure SEVEN subscribers, and remit \$10, shall receive a copy of the ARIEL for himself.

2.—Any person who will procure TEN subscribers, and remit \$15, shall receive a copy of the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1832, containing Twelve Splendid Engravings, or the Life of NAPOLEON, in two volumes, and a copy of the ARIEL.

3.—For TWENTY subscribers and \$30, BYRON'S WORKS complete, and the Life of NAPOLEON, both beautifully bound, and the ARIEL.

4.—For TWENTY-EIGHT subscribers, and the subscription money, the following valuable works: SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS two volumes, with 41 plates; GODMAN'S NATURAL HISTORY, 3 vols. 100 plates, and the Life of NAPOLEON, in 2 vols. all beautifully bound, and the ARIEL.

Should competitors for the Premiums desire any other work in lieu of those above named, the editor will cheerfully substitute such, of equal value, as may be preferred.

*At least one of the above literary Premiums could be gained by the reader of this in his own neighborhood, and if his exertions were pushed into the adjacent villages, it is probable that he could make himself entitled to all of them. The offers made by the editor are at least worth TRYING FOR.

The above works are all handsomely bound, are warranted perfect, and will be delivered FREE OF COST, in Pittsburg, Charleston, New-York, and Baltimore, or otherwise forwarded as may be directed; in the latter case at the owner's risk. Any orders received as early as the first of March, will be promptly attended to, and as at that season distant merchants are in the city, it will open safe opportunities for the transmission of the Premiums. It is desirable that all orders for the ARIEL, be received by the middle of April, that the number of copies to be printed may be correctly ascertained.

TERMS.—The ARIEL is issued every other Saturday and is carefully mailed the day preceding, packed in substantial wrappers for country subscribers, at \$1.50 per annum, payable invariably in advance.

EDMUND MORRIS.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1832.
*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEL FALLS," IN NORWAY, where he will build all kinds of COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axes for Waggon and Chaise turned for 37 1-2 cents a piece. WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED, Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD in exchange for work or for FURNITURE. Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

TO PRINTERS.

A. PELL & BROTHER (late Wm. Hager & Co.) have removed their Type and Stereotype Foundry to No. 26 Gold street, corner of John street, New York, and having greatly enlarged their premises, are prepared to execute orders with great despatch. All articles required by Printers furnished to order at the manufacturers prices—Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, &c. &c. constantly on hand.

They have complete series of Fonts, from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence, as being very superior articles. The following are their prices (uniform with those of other foundries) at 6 months credit or 7 1-2 per cent. discount for cash:—

Six Line Pica, and all larger,	28 cts.
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
English and Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Bourgeois,	46
Brevier,	50
Minion,	56
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	1.16
Pearl,	1.40
Diamond,	2.00

All other articles of the Type Foundry, in proportion.

A. PELL & BROTHER cast their book and newspaper fonts of a metal much lighter than that commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

A. P. & B. are Agents for the sale of the "Smith Press," manufactured by R. Hoe & Co.; and for the "Washington Press," invented by Rust.

The following are the prices at six months credit:—

Medium or Royal	\$230
Super Royal	\$240
Imperial	\$250
"No. 2,	\$260
"No. 3,	\$275

New York, Jan. 20th, 1832. 36

New Goods.
Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazetts, Merinos, Circassians, Camlets, Camblet Plaid, Flannel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearling, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Grape, Brown Sheetings, &c. Shirtings, bleached do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinet, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Gingham, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Leaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal. Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,
Crockery & Glassware,
Drugs, Medicines,
&c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28tf

NOTICE
TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers have purchased the right of making and vending JOSEPH D. PRESCOTT'S Improved WINNOWER MACHINE, for the towns of Turner, Beckfield, Paris, Hartford, Sumner, Hubbard, Oxford, Norway, Greenwood and Woodstock, and have commenced the business of manufacturing said machines.

Persons wishing to supply themselves with the above article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

EZRA F. BEAL.
WM. STEVENS.
Norway, Jan. 10, 1832. 30tf

PREMIUMS.

THE publishers of the LADY'S BOOK, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE,
WRITTEN FOR THE LADY'S BOOK,
200 DOLLARS,
FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM,
SUITABLE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE LADY'S BOOK,
50 DOLLARS!

Competitors for the Premiums, will address their communications, free of postage to L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, before the first day of June, 1832, at which time, as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate.

It will, of course be understood that all articles submitted for these premiums will be absolutely at the discretion of the publishers.

The publication of the Tales and Poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

WANTED, in payment for the Observer all kinds of Produce.
Also—WOOD and BARK.

Book and Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE
HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
MEDICINES
OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
LONDON;
Which have obtained the approbation and
recommendation of some Thousands of
Cures.

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSENTERIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN, KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is, that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO
ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE
THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,
from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongential to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience, which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy, costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

*For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON.
Norway Village, Sept. 28, 1831. 15 ty